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1. There is an elaborate system of exploiting the workers in Poland. I will tell you how they are doing it. It is a little complicated. Let us take the case of a skilled worker in a certain factory at the end of 1952. This worker was able to produce during one hour, ten items of the same kind, for which he got three zloty--the cost of two kgs of bread. His wage was about equal to two kgs of bread per hour. In other words, because he produced ten items, one item produced by this worker costs the management or the State 200 grams of bread. After the reform of wages and prices in the summer of 1953, the price of bread was doubled and this worker could buy only one kg of bread for his work of an hour. His wage was increased by 20%. The price of bread 100%. He got 3.60 zlotys per hour. That means for one item produced by him he could buy only 140 grams of bread. Previously 200. One kilo - 200 grams. Now they told him if you wish to eat more and earn more, you produce more. He accepted that and since then he produced 13 items per hour which means an increase of productivity. He got his wage 3.60 zlotys per hour plus two zlotys as a bonus, altogether 5.60 zlotys per hour. One item produced by this worker now cost the management or the State 140 grams of bread as against 200 grams. Even after his wage was increased by 20% after he increased his productivity he got less than before. Since January 1953, after having increased his productivity by 30% he got for 13 items produced per hour 3.60 zlotys per hour. That is one kg 200 grams of bread. He was still very far from what he earned a year ago. It is a very elaborate system and in most cases the worker can't see the point at once. The worker is being exploited without his knowing it. They tell him he must produce more but the result is that he gets less. It is never done in a single stage. There are stages which he is not able to understand because he does not know where it leads to. The people in the government know, because they have a plan for years ahead. They revised the production norms, revised the wages. They changed the monetary system and through manipulations of that kind they achieved

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production increase; productivity of a worker is now 61% more than before the war due partly to the mechanization of the factories but to a great extent to the physical exploitation of labor. The productivity goes up and wages and standard of living go down. He resists as far as he can see how he can resist, but sometimes he does not see where the Communist government is leading him. Then the worker realizes what they have done to him it is too late.

C. Q. Where does it lead - a year from now?

A. There are limits to that and they Moscow know it. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned they reached the conclusion that they reached the utmost point of physical ability of Soviet workers. It may be like that in times to come in Poland, but not yet. Their aim is to get Polish workers' standard of living equal to the standard of living of the Soviet worker. Since the last monetary change the Polish workers' wages are about equal to Soviet workers. But not yet the prices of goods. The average wage is about 600 or 700 zlotys a month. The prices are still lower in Poland. The average wage of an industrial worker in Poland in 1938 was 131 zlotys per month. In the middle of 1953 an average wage of an industrial worker in Poland amounted in terms of purchasing power, to only 62 zlotys per month. On the condition they work harder and produce more, they are promised in two years time their wages will be increased 15% to almost half of what they were 15 years ago. It is a very skillful system of exploitation. When the government decreed that from now on you switch from daily wages to piecework, it is impossible for the workers to resist that kind of decree unless there is a general strike in the whole country and (that would mean revolution--which they can't afford) that is not likely to happen. They can't afford to let the Soviet worker know that the Polish worker is better off. On the contrary, people they sent from the USSR to Poland are paid more. I am quoting just an example how the Soviets in Poland are doing. In the middle of Warsaw a skyscraper called the Palace of Culture is being built. A Polish driver employed on the building site gets 600 zlotys per month. A Soviet gets 3,000 per month. Both work on the same site and do the same job. That is the Communist point. This Russian sent from Moscow would not stay in Poland for good. He has to stay only as long as they are building this Palace of Culture. He has to have the feeling he is better off. He does not get that much money when he gets back to Russia and therefore he is interested in staying in Poland. Any Russian would like to go to Poland. He knows he would be better paid. He would be in a privileged position and he would be generally better off.

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